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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

DCI - Introduction of Congressman Stokes

28 Feb 89

FROM:

William M. Baker
Director, Public Affairs

EXTENSION

NO.

PAO 89-0048

DATE

22 FEB 1989

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

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OFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

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PAO 89-0048

22 February 1989

JUDGE:

RE: Your introduction of
Congressman Stokes at the program
observing National Black History Month
28 February 1989 11:00 a.m.
Headquarters Auditorium

You are scheduled to introduce Congressman Stokes at the CIA program observing National Black History Month. Your proposed remarks are attached. I have also attached Congressman Stokes's official biography and a profile of Stokes that appeared in Politics in America: The 100th Congress, which is published by the Congressional Quarterly. Your remarks were drawn from these sources.



Bill Baker

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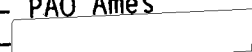

Attachments:
as stated

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PROPOSED REMARKS
BY
WILLIAM H. WEBSTER
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
AT THE CIA PROGRAM OBSERVING NATIONAL BLACK HISTORY MONTH
INTRODUCTION OF CONGRESSMAN LOUIS STOKES
FEBRUARY 28, 1989

GOOD MORNING. I AM VERY PLEASED TO BE A PART OF THIS PROGRAM CELEBRATING NATIONAL BLACK HISTORY MONTH. LAST MONTH, DR. PATRICIA RUSSELL-MCCLLOUD AND THE MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY CHOIR JOINED US IN HONORING MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WE REMEMBER AND HONOR THIS PARTICULAR AMERICAN FOR MANY REASONS. BUT PERHAPS MOST OF ALL, WE REMEMBER DR. KING FOR PIONEERING A CHANGE -- A CHANGE IN LAWS, A CHANGE IN ATTITUDES, AND EVEN A CHANGE IN THE VALUES OF OUR SOCIETY. WE HAVE SEEN THIS CHANGE IN A SOCIETY THAT IS MOVING TOWARD ONE AMERICA -- A SOCIETY THAT APPLAUDS DIVERSITY, EXTENDS OPPORTUNITY, AND WILL DEMAND EQUALITY.

TODAY WE RECOGNIZE ALL BLACK AMERICANS WHO HAVE FOUGHT AGAINST THE OLD LAWS, THE OLD ATTITUDES, AND THE OLD VALUES AND WHO HAVE HELPED TO CHANGE THEM THROUGH THEIR EXAMPLE AND THROUGH THEIR ACTIONS.

AND THIS MORNING WE ARE HONORED TO WELCOME CONGRESSMAN LOUIS STOKES -- AN INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS CONTRIBUTED A GREAT DEAL TO CREATING A MORE JUST AND A MORE GENEROUS SOCIETY.

CONGRESSMAN STOKES PRACTICED LAW FOR 14 YEARS BEFORE BEING ELECTED TO CONGRESS, AND MUCH OF HIS PRACTICE CENTERED ON CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES. IN FACT, HIS FIRST ELECTORAL VICTORY WAS WON AS MUCH IN THE COURTROOM AS IN THE POLLS. IN 1967, HE WAS THE COUNSEL IN A SUIT BROUGHT AGAINST THE OHIO LEGISLATURE, WHICH CONTENDED THAT THE STATE'S CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS HAD BEEN DRAWN TO DIVIDE THE MINORITY VOTE IN ORDER TO PREVENT A BLACK FROM BEING ELECTED. CONGRESSMAN STOKES WON AN APPEAL BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, FORCING THE LINES TO BE REDRAWN. THE FOLLOWING YEAR, HE WAS ELECTED TO CONGRESS BY OHIO'S NEW TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT AND BECAME THE FIRST BLACK REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF OHIO. AND, SINCE THAT TIME, HE HAS BEEN RETURNED TO CONGRESS WITH NEVER LESS THAN 75 PERCENT OF THE VOTE.

CONGRESSMAN STOKES ARRIVED IN WASHINGTON THE YEAR THAT DR. KING WAS ASSASSINATED. IN A TROUBLED AND DIVISIVE TIME, HE WORKED TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE AND THE RIGHTS OF ALL AMERICANS. IN HIS SECOND TERM OF OFFICE, HE WAS APPOINTED TO THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE -- AN ASSIGNMENT HE HAS USED WELL TO WORK ON MINORITY ISSUES, EDUCATION, AND URBAN POLICY. HE HAS BEEN A LONGTIME ADVOCATE OF AID TO BLACK COLLEGES, FEDERAL FUNDS FOR HOUSING, AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN THE WORK PLACE.

LOUIS STOKES IS HIGHLY REGARDED FOR HIS COMMITMENT, HIS CONSCIENCE, AND HIS CLARITY OF VISION. BECAUSE OF THESE ATTRIBUTES, HIS CONGRESSIONAL COLLEAGUES HAVE CALLED UPON HIM IN SEVERAL CRITICAL TIMES. IN 1977 HE BECAME CHAIRMAN OF THE PANEL INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATIONS OF JOHN F. KENNEDY AND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. CONGRESSMAN STOKES LED A DISCIPLINED INQUIRY AND COMPLETED THESE HISTORIC INVESTIGATIONS, FILING WITH THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 27 VOLUMES OF HEARINGS, A FINAL REPORT, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION.

IN 1980, HE WAS APPOINTED TO THE HOUSE ETHICS COMMITTEE, AND HE BECAME CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE THE FOLLOWING YEAR. HE WON WIDE RESPECT FOR HIS PERFORMANCE IN THIS DIFFICULT JOB, INCLUDING A STANDING OVATION FOR HIS REMARKS BEFORE CONGRESS ON TWO PARTICULARLY PAINFUL CASES.

MANY OF US KNOW CONGRESSMAN STOKES BEST FOR HIS SERVICE ON THE HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE. HE BECAME A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE IN 1983, AND HE SERVED AS CHAIRMAN FROM 1987 THROUGH 1988. AS HEAD OF THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, HE ALSO SERVED ON THE SPECIAL PANEL THAT INVESTIGATED THE IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR -- YET ANOTHER DIFFICULT AND SENSITIVE ASSIGNMENT.

DURING HIS SIX YEARS ON THE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, CONGRESSMAN STOKES WORKED TO SEE THAT INTELLIGENCE HAD THE RESOURCES AND THE POLICY SUPPORT TO CONTRIBUTE IN THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY.

CONGRESSMAN STOKES, WE ARE DELIGHTED TO HAVE YOU WITH US
AND LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING WHAT YOU HAVE TO SAY.

Ohio - 21st District

21 Louis Stokes (D)

Of Warrensville Heights — Elected 1968**Born:** Feb. 23, 1925, Cleveland, Ohio.**Education:** Attended Western Reserve U., 1946-48;
Cleveland Marshall Law School, J.D. 1953.**Military Career:** Army, 1943-46.**Occupation:** Lawyer.**Family:** Wife, Jeanette Francis; four children.**Religion:** African Methodist Episcopalian.**Political Career:** No previous office.**Capitol Office:** 2365 Rayburn Bldg. 20515; 225-7032.

In Washington: Stokes has spent much of his career in the background, working quietly on minority issues and urban policy as a member of the Appropriations Committee. Over the past decade, however, he has acquired a special reputation as someone the House leadership can depend on to handle particularly sensitive issues when they erupt.

Stokes' image as a competent "trouble-shooter" has brought him three prominent and touchy assignments. In 1977 he became chairman of the bitterly divided panel that was investigating the assassinations of John F. Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. In the 97th and 98th Congresses, he chaired the House ethics committee and presided over the investigations of several House members. And early in 1987, at the height of the Iran-contra furor, Speaker Jim Wright named Stokes chairman of the Intelligence Committee.

Stokes was called in on the Assassinations assignment in 1977, after the original chairman, Henry B. Gonzalez of Texas, got into a nasty public fight with the committee counsel.

Stokes shifted the hearings behind closed doors and out of the news. He led a disciplined inquiry, highlighted by a dramatic cross-examination of King's killer, James Earl Ray. The final report was accepted with some relief though many doubted its conclusions — that there probably were conspiracies in both cases. Stokes emerged with his reputation enhanced.

Four years later, Stokes took on the ethics post at the direct request of then-Speaker O'Neill, who considered the previous chairman there, Charles E. Bennett of Florida, unnecessarily rigid in dealing with colleagues. Stokes, who had often expressed concern for the accused in House ethics cases, was brought in to supply what O'Neill felt was needed balance.

Stokes had no choice as chairman but to take on a series of unpleasant ethics cases.

In 1983, following a year of investigation amid gossip and published rumor, the committee brought charges against two members, Democrat Gerry E. Studds of Massachusetts and Republican Daniel B. Crane of Illinois, for engaging in sex with teenage congressional pages. The committee recommended a reprimand in both cases; Stokes called that decision a severe punishment, because, he said, "the member must live with this condemnation forever." But the House increased the penalty to censure, in part to head off demands that Studds and Crane be expelled.

Stokes' performance won wide respect. Republican leader Robert H. Michel called the ethics chairmanship "the most distasteful job in the House," and when Stokes finished his final remarks on the Studds-Crane cases, he received a standing ovation.

The only negative publicity Stokes received in his years as ethics chairman involved his own arrest on a drunken-driving charge. Maryland police said he failed three sobriety tests, while Stokes argued that he was tired after working late. He pleaded not guilty and requested a jury trial; he was convicted in August 1983 on a lesser charge and fined \$250.

Stokes' ascension to the Intelligence chair placed him right back in the middle of controversy; as chairman, he was automatically given a seat on the 15-member special panel investigating the Iran-contra affair. Stokes has been a constant opponent of President Reagan's foreign policies in Central America and elsewhere. His tenure on Intelligence has been marked by his discretion; Stokes rarely speaks publicly on intelligence matters or foreign policy issues.

Stokes came to Congress in an era of black activism; he was first elected the year King was assassinated. But he has never been strident or divisive in his advocacy of minority causes. "I

Louis Stokes, D-Ohio

Ohio 21

One of the axioms of Ohio politics is that to win statewide, a Democratic candidate must build a 100,000-vote edge in Cuyahoga County. Most of that lead has to be built in the 21st, which is anchored in Cleveland's heavily black East Side.

The district includes poor inner-city areas as well as middle-class territory farther from the downtown area. Devastated by the riots of the 1960s, inner-city neighborhoods Hough and Glenville still bear the scars of poverty but can claim some new residential and commercial development. Further east toward the lake are the middle-class white ethnic neighborhoods of Collinwood, inhabited by Italians, and St. Clare, dominated by Poles, Yugoslavs and other Eastern Europeans.

The 21st is 62 percent black and heavily Democratic. During the last decade, it has been the most Democratic district in the state. In 11 East Side wards in 1980, Jimmy Carter outpolled Ronald Reagan by margins of at least 20-to-1. In 1984, 10 of these wards gave Walter F. Mondale a 14-to-1 margin over Reagan.

Cleveland — East; Cleveland Heights

The 21st's major suburbs are Cleveland Heights, Shaker Heights and the western half of University Heights. With a large proportion of Jews and young professionals, these are among the most liberal communities in Ohio. All of them voted for Carter in 1980 and for Mondale in 1984. North of Shaker Heights is Cleveland Heights, many of whose integrated neighborhoods are a short walk from University Circle, home of Case Western Reserve University and the cultural hub of Cleveland.

From the circle area, commuters drive along historic Euclid Avenue to their jobs downtown. While the avenue now bears the marks of poverty, it was known as "Millionaires' Row" at the turn of the century. Few of the old mansions are left today. The one belonging to John D. Rockefeller, founder of Standard Oil, was razed to make way for a gas station.

Population: 514,169. White 186,814 (36%), Black 320,809 (62%), Other 3,314 (1%). Spanish origin 5,059 (1%). 18 and over 372,949 (73%), 65 and over 63,051 (12%). Median age: 31.

think most blacks are still willing to work within the system," he said in 1985.

On the HUD and Labor-HHS subcommittees at Appropriations, Stokes is a consistent spokesman for minority concerns, supporting funds for black colleges and housing programs and backing affirmative action in the work place. Stokes was the first black appointed to the Appropriations Committee and still is the only one on its HHS and HUD subcommittees. He also served on the Budget Committee for three terms, but did not play a major part in its work.

In recent years, Stokes has pushed a variety of amendments in Appropriations that illustrate his priorities. One added \$140 million for Pell Grants for college tuition, another restored \$100 million for grants to elementary schools in poor communities under Title I of the 1965 education law. A third added \$25 million in operating subsidies for public housing programs.

At Home: The Stokes family has been the dominant force in Cleveland's black politics since Louis Stokes' younger brother, Carl, first

ran for mayor in the mid-1960s. Carl left politics for television after two terms in City Hall (1967-71), but Louis has remained active. Politically secure, he has been free to help friends and quarrel with enemies over city issues.

Louis Stokes' first victory was won as much in court as on Cleveland's East Side. Representing a black Republican, he charged in a 1967 suit that the Ohio Legislature had gerrymandered the state's congressional districts, dividing the minority vote and preventing the election of a black. Stokes won an appeal before the U.S. Supreme Court, forcing the lines to be redrawn.

The new 21st District, represented by white Democrat Charles A. Vanik, was about 60 percent black. Vanik decided to run elsewhere, leaving the 21st vacant.

There were 14 candidates in the Democratic primary there in 1968, but little doubt about the outcome. Stokes' ties to his brother and reputation as a civil rights lawyer won him 41 percent of the vote in an easy victory. He became the first black congressman from Ohio that November by defeating the Republican he

Louis Stokes, D-Ohio

had represented in court the previous year.

Over the last decade, Stokes has consolidated his power through his organization, the 21st District Congressional Caucus. Some black

politicians have accused him of turning the caucus into a personal political tool, but he is as popular as he ever was among rank-and-file voters.

Committees

Select Intelligence (Chairman)
Program and Budget Authorization (chairman); Legislation.

Appropriations (8th of 35 Democrats)
District of Columbia; HUD-Independent Agencies; Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies.

Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran (7th of 9 Democrats)

Elections**1986 General**

Louis Stokes (D)	99,878	(82%)
Franklin H. Roski (R)	22,594	(18%)

1984 General

Louis Stokes (D)	165,247	(82%)
Robert L. Woodall (R)	29,500	(15%)

Previous Winning Percentages: 1982 (86%) 1980 (88%)
1978 (86%) 1976 (84%) 1974 (82%) 1972 (81%)
1970 (78%) 1968 (75%)

District Vote For President

1984		1980		1976	
D	159,536 (78%)	D	154,021 (61%)	D	159,656 (66%)
R	41,967 (21%)	R	81,587 (32%)	R	75,312 (31%)
		I	16,092 (6%)		

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1986			
Stokes (D)	\$215,960	\$103,440 (48%)	\$154,321

1984

Stokes (D) \$131,703 \$60,518 (46%) \$114,094

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1986	11	82	87	2	2	80
1985	15	83	93	1	5	93
1984	22	68	88	3	0	93
1983	11	80	86	3	6	85
1982	27	65	91	4	10	86
1981	29	66	93	4	5	91

S = Support

O = Opposition

Key Votes

Produce MX missiles (1985)	N
Cut federal subsidy for water projects (1985)	?
Weaken gun control laws (1986)	X
Cut back public housing construction (1986)	N
Aid Nicaraguan contras (1986)	N
Impose textile import limits over Reagan veto (1986)	Y
Block chemical weapons production (1986)	Y
Impose South African sanctions over Reagan veto (1986)	Y

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1986	100	0	93	12
1985	95	0	100	24
1984	95	0	85	33
1983	80	0	94	18
1982	85	10	100	24
1981	90	0	93	11

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

THE HONORABLE LOUIS STOKES



Washington Office:

2365 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-7032

District Offices:

New Federal Office Bldg.
1240 East 9th Street, Room 2947
Cleveland, Ohio 44199
(216) 522-4900

2140 Lee Rd.
Suite 211
Cleveland Hts., Ohio 44118
(216) 522-4907

On November 6, 1968, Louis Stokes was elected Congressman of the 21st Congressional District of Ohio on his first try for public office. By virtue of his election, he became the first Black member of Congress from the State of Ohio. He is currently serving his tenth term in Congress. During his first term in Congress, he served as a member of the Education and Labor Committee and the House Un-American Activities Committee, which was renamed the House Internal Security Committee.

In his second term of office he was appointed the first Black member ever to sit on the Appropriations Committee of the House. On February 8, 1972, Louis Stokes was elected as Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus. He served two consecutive terms in this office. In addition to his seat on the powerful Appropriations Committee, on February 5, 1975, he was elected by the Democratic Caucus to serve on the newly formed Budget Committee of the House. He was re-elected to the Budget Committee twice, serving a total of six years. He is also Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus Health Brain Trust.

On September 21, 1976, Congressman Stokes was appointed by Speaker Carl Albert to serve on the Select Committee to Conduct an Investigation and Study of the Circumstances Surrounding the death of President John F. Kennedy and the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. On March 8, 1977, Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill appointed Congressman Stokes Chairman of this Committee. On December 31, 1978, Congressman Stokes completed these historic investigations and filed with the House of Representatives 27 volumes of Hearings, a Final Report and Recommendations for Administrative and Legislative Reform.

In February, 1980, Congressman Stokes was appointed by Speaker O'Neill to the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (Ethics Committee). In the 97th and 98th Congresses, he was elected Chairman of this Committee.

In January, 1981, Congressman Stokes became Senior Democratic Representative from Ohio and he serves as the Dean of the eleven member Ohio Democratic Congressional Delegation.

In February, 1983, Congressman Louis Stokes was appointed by Speaker O'Neill to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. The Committee has legislative, authorization and oversight jurisdiction over the intelligence agencies and intelligence related activities of federal agencies. In the 99th

Congress, Representative Stokes was elected Chairman of the Subcommittee on Program and Budget Authorization for the Intelligence Committee.

In January, 1987, the 100th Congress, Speaker Jim Wright appointed Congressman Stokes Chairman of the Intelligence Committee. He also appointed him to serve on the House Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran.

Since being in Congress, Congressman Stokes has been named by Ebony Magazine as one of the 100 most influential Black Americans each year since 1971. In 1979, he was nominated by Ebony Magazine in three categories for the Second Annual American Black Achievement Awards. His nomination was based upon his becoming the first Black to head a major congressional investigation and to preside over nationally televised hearings which revealed new facts on the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and President Kennedy.

In presenting him the Martin Luther King, Jr. Award, Ebony Magazine said,

"In recognition of your significant and enduring achievements in government; for your dedication to the ideals that characterized the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; and for your inspiring commitment to excellence that has contributed greatly to the advancement of your fellow Black Americans and thereby enhanced the cause of brotherhood in our nation and throughout the world, the editors of Ebony Magazine have selected you to receive this award for the year 1979."

On September 27, 1980 at the Congressional Black Caucus Weekend Awards Program, Congressman Stokes was awarded the William L. Dawson Award by his colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus. This coveted and prestigious award was made to him in recognition of his "unique leadership in the development of legislation."

The Congressman is also the recipient of sixteen honorary doctorate degrees.

His brother, Municipal Court Judge Carl B. Stokes, made history in Cleveland in 1967 by becoming the first Black Major of a major American city. Louis, prior to his election, had practiced law for 14 years in Cleveland, Ohio and was chief trial counsel for the law firm of Stokes, Character, Perry, Whitehead, Young and Davidson. As a practicing lawyer, he participated in several cases in the United States Supreme Court. In 1968 he personally argued the landmark "stop and frisk" case of *Terry vs. Ohio* in that court. Both Louis and Carl are native Clevelanders and former law partners. Both their father Charles and their mother Louise Stokes are deceased. Prior to her death Mrs. Stokes was the recipient of numerous awards, including Cleveland's Woman of the Year Award in 1968 and Ohio's Mother of the Year Award in 1969.

BIRTHDATE:

February 23, 1925

WIFE:

Jeanette (Jay) Stokes

CHILDREN:

Shelly, Louis C., Angela and Lorene

GRANDCHILDREN:

Brett and Eric Hammond

MILITARY

U.S. Army, 1943 to 1946 — Honorable Discharge

EDUCATION:

Cleveland Public Schools
(Giddings and Central High School)
Western Reserve University
Cleveland Marshall Law School
(The Cleveland State University)
(Doctor of Jurisprudence)

HONORARY DEGREES:

Wilberforce University (Doctor of Laws)	Atlanta University (Doctor of Laws)
Shaw University (Doctor of Laws)	Howard University (Doctor of Laws)
Ohio College of Podiatric Medicine (Doctor of Laws)	Morehouse School of Medicine (Doctor of Laws)
Livingstone College (Doctor of Laws)	Central State University (Doctor of Laws)
Oberlin College (Doctor of Humanities)	Xavier University of Louisiana (Doctor of Laws)
Morehouse College (Doctor of Laws)	Tuskegee Institute (Doctor of Laws)
Meharry Medical College (Doctor of Laws)	Defense Intelligence College (Doctor of Strategic Intelligence)
Atlanta University (Doctor of Laws)	Bethune-Cookman College (Doctor of Laws)
Howard University (Doctor of Laws)	University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff (Doctor of Laws)

REFERENCES:

Who's Who in America
Who's Who in American Law
Who's Who in American Politics
Who's Who in the Midwest
Who's Who in Health Care
Who's Who Among Black Americans, Community Leaders and Noteworthy Americans

PUBLICATIONS:

"Criminal Law" — Published by Cuyahoga County Bar Association Law and Fact, Vol. 38, No. 2, April 1966

"Who and What Killed Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.?"
— *Ebony*, April, 1981

GUEST LECTURER:

Formerly lectured at numerous colleges, law schools and bar association meetings on constitutional and criminal law.

PAST ORGANIZATIONS AND OFFICES HELD:

President: Congressional Black Caucus Foundation (1979 - 1986)

Vice President: Cleveland Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (1965 - 1966)

District Chairman: Center City District Boy Scouts of America (1965)

Chairman: Legal Redress Committee, Cleveland Branch NAACP (1960 - 1965)

Board of Managers: Cedar Branch, Y.M.C.A.

Board of Managers: Rainey Institute

Section Chairman: United Appeal (1959 - 61)

District Chairman: Cedar Branch, Y.M.C.A. Membership Drive (1968)

Chairman: Criminal Courts Committee, Cuyahoga County Bar Association (1964 - 1968)

Executive Committee: Cleveland Bar Association

Board of Trustees: Cuyahoga Bar Association

Manpower Planning and Development Commission: The Welfare Federation

Ohio State Advisory Committee: The United States Commission on Civil Rights

Chairman: Criminal Justice Committee — Ohio State Bar Association

Executive Board: Cleveland Branch, NAACP

Board of Trustees: Cleveland State University

Board of Directors: Karamu House

Fellow: The Ohio State Bar Association

PRESENT ORGANIZATIONS:

Board of Trustees: The Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change

National Board: Americans for Democratic Action

Vice Chairman: Trustee Board, St. Paul A.M.E. Zion Church

Chairman: 21st Congressional District Caucus

33° Mason: Bezzaleel Consistory No. 15, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Prince Hall Affiliation, Northern Jurisdiction, U.S.A.

President: Centennial Class of 1981, United Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Prince Hall Affiliation.

Blue Lodge, Pythagoras Lodge No. 9, Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. & A.M.

August, 1986 appointed by Imperial Potentate Earl Gray as Imperial Political Advisor and Honorary Past Imperial Potentate

Noble, El Hasa Temple #28, Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North & South America & its Jurisdictions, Inc.

Cleveland Bar Association

Executive Committee: Cuyahoga County Democratic Party

Executive Committee: Ohio State Democratic Party
Cuyahoga County Bar Association

The Urban League

The Citizens League

American Bar Association

The Norman S. Minor Bar Association

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity (Life member)

American Civil Liberties Union

Lemuel T. Boydston Post No. 94, The American Legion

African-American Institute Advisory Council

Champion City, Lodge No. 177, I.B.O.E. of W. Cleveland, Ohio

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Black History Month Program

FROM:

Royal E. Elmendorf
Director of Personnel

EXTENSION

NO.

DATE

28 November 1988

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. Director of Personnel

11-30-88

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1. Signature

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7 DEC 1988

[Signature]

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5. Executive Registry
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7E12 Hqs

09 DEC 88

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7. DCI
7E12 Hqs

9 DEC 12/19

WJ

7. Approve and sign letter
to Congressman Stokes8. D/PAO
7D00 Hqs9. DD/PAO
1016 Ames10. D/EEO
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OP-88-154

29 November 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

VIA: Deputy Director for Administration

FROM: Royal E. Elmendorf
Director of Personnel

SUBJECT: Black History Month

1. This memorandum requests your participation in Agency activities being planned as part of our Black History Month Program in February 1989.

2. Congressman Louis Stokes has informally agreed to be the keynote speaker for our annual Black History Month observance. The theme for the 1989 observance will be "The Role of Afro-American Churches in Economic, Political, and Social Development at Home and Abroad." The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity has scheduled the formal program in the Headquarters Auditorium to begin at 1100 hours on 15 February, and anticipates it will last approximately one hour. Congressman Stokes' address will be followed by a luncheon in the Executive Dining Room for selected Agency managers and employees. These activities will conclude at 1300 hours. Attached for your signature is a letter formally inviting Congressman Stokes to join us (TAB A).

3. If your schedule permits, we would be honored to have you or the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence introduce Congressman Stokes and serve as host during the luncheon. Congressman Stokes will arrive at approximately 1030 hours and can be escorted to your office for a brief visit before the program starts.

4. Your continuing support for our Equal Employment Opportunity programs is greatly appreciated.

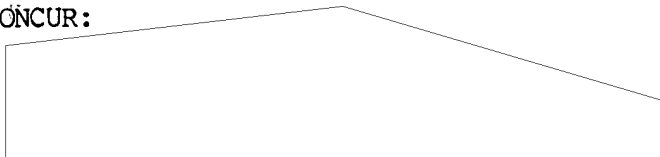
Royal E. Elmendorf

STAT

Attachments:
Invitation to Mr. Louis Stokes

SUBJECT: Black History Month

CONCUR:



7 DEC 1988

STAT

Deputy Director for Administration

Date

APPROVED:

/s/ William H. Webster

18 DEC 1988

Director of Central Intelligence

Date

Distribution:

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(28 Nov 88)

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ER 4545 88

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

18 DEC 1988

The Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Central Intelligence Agency will join other Federal agencies and the Black community at large next February in the celebration of Black History Month. It is a time when we pay special tribute to the significant contributions the Black community has made to our culture and economy and a time also to reassess our efforts to assure the continued progress by Black Americans in areas such as employment and education.

With this in mind, it gives me great pleasure to formally invite you to provide the keynote address at our program on 15 February 1989, at 11:00 a.m. in the Agency Headquarters Auditorium. This presentation will be followed by a one-hour luncheon with selected Agency managers and employees. Such a meeting will provide a better opportunity for us to evaluate our progress and explore ways to increase the effectiveness of our affirmative employment program.

The specifics of your address would naturally be that of your choice. However, you may wish to direct some of your comments toward the 1989 National Black History Month Theme, "The Role of Afro-American Churches in Economic, Political, and Social Development at Home and Abroad." Arrangements are being handled through [redacted] Office of Congressional Affairs. He can be contacted at [redacted]

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We hope you will join us in our celebration of Black History Month 1989.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Bill

William H. Webster
Director of Central Intelligence

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